



**THE DAILY PRESS**  
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THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1865.

**News of the Day.**

Ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, O. A. Nicholson and Gideon J. Pillow, of Tennessee, are among those recently pardoned by the President. Nicholson was President Johnson's colleague in the U. S. Senate when the rebellion began.

Lieutenant Governor Charles Anderson was inducted into the office of Governor of Ohio yesterday, to which he succeeds by the death of Gen. Brough. He will have five months to serve.

The clergy of Missouri are still in trouble about taking the constitutional oath. One archbishop counsels resistance in the courts, and then advises those of his clergy who cannot take it conscientiously, to stop preaching.

The package of \$10,000 lost by Mr. Huyck, a Washington banker, while en route to Baltimore, was picked up and restored by a railroad hand, who has received \$600 for his honesty.

A New York firm have made, as a present for Mrs. General Grant, a set of jewelry of gold, worked in with wood taken from the apple tree under which her husband's officers made General Lee on the morning of the surrender at Appomattox.

The Conference of the Africa, M. E. Church is now in session at Springfield, Ill. The churches of Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Iowa, are represented. They report a Sabbath attendance of 200,000; membership 60,000; and church property to the value of \$150,000.

A stage coach was attacked near Gibson Ferry, in Kentucky, on the 4th of July, by robbers, who killed four passengers and wounded three others, and stole \$90,000 in gold dust. The coach was on its way eastward.

General Steele recently entertained a Mexican functionary at his quarters at Brownsville, Texas. General Wetzel and others were present.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 22d published an address of the "National Democratic Executive Committee" to the people of Louisiana, signed J. Ad. Rozier. It recognizes the abolition of slavery as an accomplished fact, and opposes the calling of a State Convention, expressing the belief that the regular Legislature is competent to bring about all proper relations with the General Government.

The people of Colorado will vote on the State question next Tuesday, September 5. In their address accompanying the Constitution, the Committee of the Denver Convention make several strong points in favor of State organization, one of which is that there should be a Judge in the Territory for three months, and but one Judge worth having since the Territory was organized. Land titles are all unsettled, by present arrangements, and when carried before the Courts have been unfairly adjudicated upon. The present Constitution declares all squatters' legal, dating from the very first organization of the inchoate "Territory of Jefferson."

The New Orleans True Delta of the 22d says Gov. Wells has appointed Mr. Miles Sells, a State cotton agent, with instructions to proceed Red river, and seize all cotton which may have been purchased by Henry W. Foote, of New Orleans, under a former Confederate rule. This cotton he is to ship to New Orleans, where it will be libeled and sold for the benefit of the State.

The swindle of the Government and soldiers by paymasters in Virginia, is being thoroughly sifted. All the paymasters concerned in the swindle are under arrest, and will soon be brought to trial.

The swindlers, having driven the Spaniard from the island, are now engaged in a rebellion against the head of the Government they had established. The capital and several towns had declared for the insurgent chief, Senior Gabriel.

Lieut. Hahn, in the secret service of the Government, who has been on a tour through the northeastern part of North Carolina, has just returned. He reports that the people of that section evince any thing but a spirit of submission to the new order of things. They refuse to recognize the abolition of slavery, and freedmen have been treated in a most cruel manner, in some instances killed, for leaving their former masters.

Gov. Brough's funeral will take place tomorrow. Gen. Anderson has issued a proclamation, requesting that as a tribute of respect to the deceased, business be suspended throughout the State on that day, between the hours 10 and 3 o'clock.

We have later news from Europe by the arrival of the American. A more hopeful view of the situation in Europe is given in two continents by a telegraph cable is taken by the English press. The Times says there is a great deal in the second experiment to encourage the belief that the cable can be successfully laid. The News states that it is understood the great Eastern will return to Europe with the cables lost, and make the attempt to recover it. The choleras had reached Marseilles, in France.

The New Jersey Democratic Convention met at Trenton yesterday. Gen. Runyan was nominated for Governor. The resolutions declare, among other things, that the election of a sectional President and the fanaticism of the North brought about the war.

Albert Pike, of Arkansas, has applied for a pension. He is now in Canada. He denies that he had anything to do with inciting the Indian tribes to war against the United States. His application is signed by a number of the Masonic fraternity.

The Richmond Christian Advocate is to be revived next month in the interest of the M. E. Church South.

The Louisville Press, and some other journals, have been telling around that Indianapolis has fifteen hundred drinking houses. We confess to quite a large number, but that is a little over the mark. About two hundred drunks exhaust our resources for every kind of inhabitant; and, with the usual ratio, five, seven, even stomachs as good as Dietz's, could not support a saloon in respectability.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Richmond Republican announces as to appear Circular No. 1, from General O. O. Howard, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, which sets apart for the use of loyal refugees and freedmen certain tracts or parcels of land and other property within the State of Virginia, to the number of 100,000 acres. These lands—thousands of acres—will be given to the great Freedmen in the counties of Loudon, Fairfax, Elizabeth City, Prince William, Warwick, York and Norfolk, and the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The Republican says this will be the first of a series of similar publications.

We regret to learn from the Woodville Republican, of the 15th inst., that such a conflict has arisen between Gov. Sharkey, the military authorities, and Secretary Seward, as to give up the command of the Governor's intends sending in his resignation. The military, it appears, refused to obey a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Merwin, of Warren county. Gov. Sharkey telegraphed to Washington a statement to the effect; Secretary Seward replied that Mississippi was still under martial law, and the military were supreme.—N. O. Picayune, 22d.

The Spirit of the South—We came very early yesterday morning, days ago by the driver of a broad cart. On looking up we recognized in the man who "sold the ribbons" a former well-to-do citizen, who lived at his ease in the city, occasionally rustinating on a fine plantation on our lower coast. With true independence he bears his bread by his laboring for others. Such is the spirit that will reconstruct the South and give it a worthy and lasting independence.—N. O. Times.

**A STEALTHY AND FORMALDABLE PERIL.**

A resolution in the platform of the Ohio Democracy calls for the taxation by States of United States bonds. It characterizes the exemption of these bonds from such taxation as an attempt to create "an odious and privileged moneyed aristocracy." These bonds represent the indebtedness of the United States Government for money loaned it in the hour of extreme need and peril, for its own preservation. They are not chiefly owned by men of wealth, but are distributed throughout the loyal portions of the Republic in sums of fifty dollars and upwards. Millions of dollars were thus loaned by men of slender means but loyal hearts. Democracy did its utmost to prevent the Government from obtaining this supply, and rescuing itself from the ghastly dangers that surrounded it. It is logical and proper that they should now seek to impair the bargain by which supplies were obtained, and to revenge themselves on the loyal multitudes with prompt and persistent fidelity to country, thwarted all their devilish schemes of treachery, and turned their wisdom into folly. They have commenced this work in a peculiarly stealthy and perhaps ingenious way. The authors of the resolution referred to knew very well that no such measure as it recommended is possible. On three separate occasions the Supreme Court of the United States has decided against the power of States or municipal governments to tax, directly or indirectly, the bonds of the General Government. If any State Legislature were to impose such a tax by a unanimous vote, the enactment would be a nullity.

It is a question of law primarily, and the most explicit decision of the highest legal tribunal in the land has fixed its solution as permanently as such matters can be fixed. The object of this resolution is not to secure the taxation called for, but to open the way for a flank movement now, and a more direct assault hereafter against the national debt itself. Every effort will be made by the charlatan leaders of the Democratic party during the canvass in Ohio to render these untaxed bonds odious. Some measure of success may be looked for in the effort. No Legislature of course will stultify itself by making even a remote attempt to tax the unshamed rebels, some not a thousand miles from Louisville.

Instead of a man submissively and cheerfully accepting the supremacy of the law, there is, in too many instances, a plain indication of smothered hostility and ungracious submission. They have not yet learned to forego their arrogant assumptions of superiority over Union men, nor laid aside their insinuations of the want of manliness and honor, on the part of those who have adhered to the National cause.

There is no possibility of mistaking the signs of the times, which indicate the drift of the Democratic party towards repudiation. Some of the less adroit and more venomous leaders don't scruple to admit it, and to demand now with unflinching effort that the measure be placed as a watchword on the party-flag without further equivocation or delay. "Repudiation," they may be looked upon as one of the modes of hostility to the nation's property and life, which its incorrigible enemies will assume at no distant day. Repudiation of the national debt would be the inevitable and permanent destruction of national credit. And a nation without credit can no more maintain itself as a political power in the world than a merchant without credit can carry on successful business. Mexico, the prey of malignant demagogues and plunderers, furnishes an instructive example of this kind. It is none too soon for loyal men to ponder this question and consider with earnest heed the consequences of the destruction of our credit as a nation.

**HE SNEAKS OUT OF IT.**—We feel entirely used up by the Press. When we affirmed that the power of the Government was obtained by contract, and that the government had no power outside the agreement, the Union Press comes forward with the question: where did the right to contract come from?—Democrat.

Well then. Now let us hear explicitly what is the true basis of authority. You back square out of your last proposition, that it is a "contract." You said then nobody had a right to rule anybody aside from a contract to that effect. Now you are on your own again. You show are the self-sacrifice of economy, the natural instinct of the boyhood, that honest spirit which must nevertheless be ruled. Where do you get your authority for ruling them? And what principles are to determine the method and character of that rule? Pray don't keep us in suspense for the answer.—Union Press.

To the above questions the Democrat gives the following satisfactory reply:

The Press says we have backed square out of our last proposition. How does the editor know? How could he comprehend so easily that if a man could be cut out from it or not? Speak of the principles of government and he thinks straightway of the negro. He had better confine himself to the dictionary and spelling-book.

This needs no comment. The editor of the Democrat had "better confine himself" hereafter altogether to the slang which so becomes him. For he is sure to tumble into it at length, in however dignified a strain he may set out. The ability to defend logically his preposterous political views does not belong to him. The clumsiness of his attempt to do this, is concealed. In his discussion of first principles, he is sure to corner himself and then turn round in his donkey-like dullness and irritability, and Bray out "fool" at everybody whom he finds watching him in his whimsical predicament. He should continue to Bray and not attempt argument. That is out of his line. He would appear less ridiculous, if he would always decline to argue a point and stand courageously upon the assumption that his opponents are fools incapable of "comprehending a proposition," as his apology. It is too late to save appearances after one is checkmated, to stand on ones dignity and decline playing any longer on the plea that the antagonist knows nothing of the game. Such conduct is sufficiently absurd beforehand, before the test is made, and sufficiently indicative of a conscious lack of skill. After the test, and experimental proof that the assumption of superior skill was sheer bluff and effrontery, its reiteration is simply contemptible.

The Democrat stands exactly in this unavoidable position.

The Journal's local says: "We think the UNION PRESS will find quite as much as it can do in attending to the main political page of the Journal, without meddling with us."

Paymaster E. W. Eddy, who was among the lost on board the steamer Brother Jonathan, was on his way, at the time, with \$20,000 in Government funds to pay off the troops in Oregon and Washington Territory. The engine of his clerk was also lost.

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**INGENIOUS DEFENSE OF REBELS.**

The Journal seems to have a sort of "heads-I-win-tails-you-lose" philosophy respecting the true policy of the Government regarding the exemption of these bonds from such taxation as an attempt to create "an odious and privileged moneyed aristocracy." These bonds represent the indebtedness of the United States Government for money loaned it in the hour of extreme need and peril, for its own preservation.

We have often asserted that the most earnest and faithful co-laborers in the great work of restoration, after the war should cease, would be those who had been most faithful to the respective parties while the struggle lasted.

Day before yesterday it had a plea for Alex. Stephens, on the ground that he was one of the *least* *faithful* to the party of rebellion. It says:

Throughout the war nobody doubted that the heart of Alex. Stephens was true to the Union. His name was the cynosure of hope and confidence among loyal men throughout the South, as they were, that, when the battles should all be fought, he would resume his old position as a leading advocate of the Union.

The same issue has a similar plea in behalf of Mr. Ridgway, editor of the Richmond Whig, based on the same ground, albeit presenting a much stronger case of *unfaithfulness* to the Confederacy. The idea seems to be to get Jeff. Davis, and Gen. Lee, and Wade Hampton, and perhaps Capt. Wirtz, and others amongst the unqualified rebels, pardoned on the ground of their fidelity to their cause, and thus manifest fitness for serving any other cause, as the national one for instance. And then turn in for securing pardon to all who were *unfaithful*, because they have proved their devotion to an elector, and sold one half of the Enquirer to H. H. Robinson.

Governor Brough has a family, consisting of a wife and three children, living.

Though not a member of a church, nor during the last ten years an active attendant at any place of public worship, he was nevertheless a Christian. The evidence of this he repeatedly exhibited during his illness. He espoused no particular sect, but believed in the fundamental principles of Christianity. He has expressed himself freely on this subject to his family during his recent affliction, and there can be no doubt of his sincerity.

He stated very calmly, yet with deep feeling, that he was, and had always been, a firm believer in the doctrine of Christianity; that he had full faith and hope in Jesus Christ, and through him he hoped for eternal life. He remarked that he had never had a demonstrative man, but his faith had nevertheless been firmly and deeply grounded.

**THE DELMONICO.**—One of the best establishments in this city is the Delmonico, on Fifth street. At this establishment can be had everything that the most fastidious palates could desire. The proprietors, Messrs. Seckau and Thomas, are gentlemen who know how to cater to the taste of the public, and are untiring in their exertions to please. Last evening that prince of bar-keepers, Mr. Wm. Kagle, served us with a very delicious drink, called "Delmonico punch," which was really refreshing. Success to the Delmonico, and all connected with it. We hope our friends will drop in.

**THE CROWN.**—A man named Wm. Cassello met with a horrible death on the down train from Frankfort yesterday afternoon near Hobbs' Station. He had been drinking and was standing on the platform of one of the cars. The attaches of the road endeavored to get him into one of the cars, but he would not listen to them. In attempting to step from one car to the other he slipped and fell between the cars, one of which passed over him, cutting his head from his body. His body was literally crushed to atoms.

**SHOOTING ON THE STREET CARS.**—We learn that a shooting affair occurred on the street cars Tuesday night. John West, who was a passenger on No. 27, endeavored to swindle the conductor, Mr. B. T. Taylor, out of some change. West, we believe, attacked Taylor, who shot at him three times, wounding him in the right arm and left hand.

**ACCIDENT.**—Our young friend George Whetton, clerk at the Provost Marshal's office, met with a serious accident yesterday afternoon. While riding out his horse stumbled, and threw him violently to the ground, striking his head against a rock. He was senseless for some time, and will soon be out again.

**OFFICERS.**—Gen. J. T. BOYLE, President. W. A. KLISSENDORFF, Secretary. H. W. WILKES, Treasurer.

**INDICTED FOR MURDER.**—Capt. Terrell, who became somewhat notorious as a Federal scout, has been indicted by the Ballitt Circuit Court for murder. We learn that he was arrested yesterday by the sheriff of Bullitt county and placed in irons.

**MUSTERED OUT.**—Brigadier General Hobson and Major General Ward, were mustered out of service at this place yesterday. Both gentlemen have won laurels during the war. We hope their future may be as bright as their past has been glorious.

**PROPERTY OF THE COMPANY:**—The property owned by the Company, and which constitutes its capital, comprising two thousand and five hundred dollars, is held in trust for the Company.

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